

The Herald of Freedom: An Independent Family Newspaper, Devoted to Humanity and the Interests of Kansas.

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.
Lawrence, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

Gov. Reeder's Surprises.

It is reported that Gov. REEDER, on Monday last, found a letter from Secretary Marcy, informing him that he was suspended. A moment's reflection, we conceive, was never consumed by any administration. Frank Pierce, for that act, deserves the detestation of every American citizen. Without manliness to ascribe his motive to his real cause, he pretends it was done for the Governor's speculations in law lands.

What are the facts in regard to those lands? A number of half-breed Indians each purchased of government a quantity of the public domain to the amount of one mile square, and located it from the north side of the Kansas river, lying between the Delaware lands on the east and the Potawatomi lands on the west, making a strip one mile wide and thirty miles long. North of this strip was the prairie in Kansas, and all open to settlement; but there was no way to get to the river, because these lands of the Kaw Indians intervened.

Gov. Reeder, Judge Johnson and L. Moore, and District Attorney Parker were this, and they occupied the property of buying up a few sections, no doubt contemplating they would ultimately be greatly enhanced in value.

Accordingly they entered into an arrangement with the Indians by which it was agreed to convey certain lands to the above parties for \$3 an acre, as soon as the bargain should be sanctioned by the Indian agent, and ratified by the President. Until this was done it was no contract. The Indian agent has never sanctioned the agreement, neither has it been submitted to the President for his approval; consequently no harm has come accrues to any one in consequence of the negotiations which passed between Gov. REEDER and his friends on the one hand, and the Indians on the other.

That Kansas would have been a real gain by the arrangement no man at all acquainted with the condition of things will doubt for a moment. The lands all around there could be bought from government for \$1.25 an acre, but because persons could not reach the river with their produce they have been induced to settle in other localities. We were over these lands a few weeks ago, and found them as valuable as any in the Territory, and yet they are entirely passed by, for the very good reason that there is no certainty of their having a market in the future on the river.

Frank Pierce, occupying his elevated position, and looking out over the whole republic, deems the most flagrant outrage committed by any person appointed during his term of office to be the speculations in those lands, and consequently he lays the axe at the root of the tree, and cuts down the offender. What has the destruction of? Nothing but to gain the detestation of all who know or take pains to inquire into the facts.

As to the removal of the Governor—Was there ever a more shallow pretext for doing meaner things than the one which Pierce has devised. The facts in relation to those lands had been a public matter for nine months, and the subject of newspaper criticism during all that period. The Governor visited Washington, and was in consultation with the President and heads of departments for three weeks. Not a word was whispered to Governor REEDER about his offending. The Governor gets ready to return to the scene of his labors, but at the unusual hour of near midnight a letter is put into his hands stating that certain explanations are wanted. The Governor replies hastily, and promises a statement in full, on his arrival in Kansas. A prominent member of the cabinet in the mean-time, away down in Mississippi, charges Gov. REEDER with being an Abolitionist, and intimates that he is probably removed for that cause. Pierce wishing to make his acts of wickedness plausible to the North, causes the correspondence between himself and Reeder to be published, hoping thereby to prejudice the public mind against the object of his hate.

We are waiting with anxiety for Gov. REEDER's second letter to Sec'y Marcy. If it does not awaken the eyes of the administration to their true condition we greatly mistake the metal they are dealing with.

Football.

The Missouri papers are constantly complaining of Chicago and other eastern cities disinterested with anti-slavery sentiments, and lately with Lawrence, as the "stink holes of abolitionism," and the head quarters of the various lines of underground railroads. We protest against those papers advertising those several routes so extensively; as we learn that there is not sufficient stock on the road to supply the present constant demand for passage. Lawrence has not yet opened a road, and did not propose doing so, but if the border papers continue to advertise our place as a starting point it may become necessary for some enterprising capitalists to engage in the business, if they pay well.

We invite the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Mr. Samsom, who desires to get a steam boiler &c., hauled from Kansas city, and pay for the same in saving, or in lumber. Also to the advertisement of a friend who desires a loan of a hundred dollars for a month or two.

Warlike.
The Highfield, Mo. Enterprise, is again at work fanning a civil flame. The idea that the people of Kansas are arraying themselves for defense, seems so revolting to the editor of that sheet, that he finds it impossible to restrain himself. Poor fellow, we feel alarmed for his safety. Hear him:

"Will Missouri and the southern States suffer their legal rights to be trampled upon and sacrificed, by a set of armed hordes of the north, and permit an army of negro thieves to be quartered upon them, and the people of Kansas Territory? It is time we had adopted plans and modes of defense more efficient than those now in existence. And if the war does commence, let our arrangements be such that no man having 'wood in his teeth,' can be found in Kansas in twenty-four hours after the fire of the first gun. We should be prepared to adopt as our watchword 'Victory or death.'"

"Victory or death," said the leader who was proposing to enlist in a doubtful contest, as he saw the above motto emblazoned on their colors, "victory or death," a little too strong; say "Victory or broken legs," and I am with you."

When the time for enlistment comes our neighbor of the Enterprise will conclude that the motto is a "little too strong."

In another article the editor modestly hints that the days of a certain class of persons are numbered. He says:

"We have sworn by all the 'trifling gods' that no abolition press or abolitionist shall remain in existence south of Mason and Dixon's line; and as you and your kindred negro-thieves seem willing to submit the issue which has been made to the arbitrament of the rifle, revolver and sabre, we would in the spirit of southern courtesy advise you to be ready."

A bad sweat, neighbor, and one that won't pay. We should infer that your State was not overburdened with population; but we do know that "twenty-four hours" is "mighty" short notice to clear the Territory of so numerous a population, unless you are desirous of greatly reducing your own numbers. We, here in Kansas, have been near you so long we are getting quite chivalrous ourselves, and it is thought by some that the ladies, even, would be slow in defending their friends. He says:

"The time has arrived when the people of the south have determined that they will no longer suffer themselves to be branded as 'marauders,' by the cowardly negro thieves and midnight assassins of the north and east."

We regret exceedingly the necessity of calling your people "marauders," and have refrained as much as possible from giving you that name; but you came here and took it, and you must wear it, with that of "ruffian," too, until you show symptoms of reformation. "Serfs," "pampered," "negro-thieves," "midnight assassins," and numerous other appellations, equally disgusting, have been applied to our people for weeks. "Like the boy when the donkey kicked him, we considered well where it came from," and gave no attention to your senseless clamor—but when our people apply truthful titles to you, those which carry convictions of their correctness to every reader, you get very indignant, and feel as if you wanted to "go up" in our "second powder plot."

Well, come right along, and take either one or all of the several printing establishments in Lawrence. Any of them can be bought, and probably will bring a better price in your hands than in any other. Wait a few weeks, and we will have our power press in motion. We are thinking some of getting a long horse and attaching it to the safety-valve, and just for sport, you know, direct the extreme end of it towards the leaders in your marauding expedition, and especially against those who carry the "jewels." The division made in the Kansas river when you forced friend Bore down the bank, as described by our friend of the Kansas City Enterprise, will not begin to equal the display which will be visible when you are making tracks in the same direction, with a headful current of steam in your rear, and the boys shouting at your expense—"Go it, Missouri!" "Go it, Missouri!"

Explanation—Apology.
We readily apologize to our Lawrence musical friends for an expression last week, which seemed to award the praise due for our excellent music on the Fourth of July to the "Tepka band," instead of to them. The truth is, the orchestra and the chorus singers were both composed of our own citizens. The correction speaks loudly in praise of the musical talent of our new city. Messrs. S. Reynolds, O. Harlow and J. Savage were the leading musicians—gentlemen of musical genius and cultivated taste in style and execution. By the bye, we believe there is talent enough in Lawrence to get up a first rate military band, and we hope those gentlemen above named will move in the matter, and it will not be long before our military companies will have martial strains inspiring them in their patriotic career.

We—the sub—used the word "band" carelessly, it having been given us by a member of the Tepka organization, as the name which, in their associated capacity, they had adopted. As a truthful chronicler of the events of the day, we felt that it was due to the occasion, not less than to our Tepka friends, to name them as well as companies from the nearer localities. And, at the moment, it did not occur to us that the cognomen they had chosen needed any explanation, to prevent misunderstanding. We did not design to claim for them any more than they would claim for themselves, any portion of the honor which belongs exclusively to Lawrence. We cheerfully award all credit to those individuals who so cordially devoted their talent to the entertainment of an appreciating and gratified auditory.

Not True.
The Leavenworth Herald, writing for "buncombe" in Missouri, says, "Five-sixths of the citizens of Kansas are in favor of making this Territory a slave State," and in proof refers to the election for delegate to Congress last fall, and then to the election for the Legislative Assembly in March. The editor who would make such an assertion, can have no regard for his character for veracity, for it is a notorious fact that there is not an election district in Kansas Territory to-day but would poll three votes, of the actual voters in such district, for freedom, to one for slavery. The Leavenworth district, which is conceded to be the stronghold of the pro-slavery party in Kansas, will give a large majority of free State votes, if not controlled by external influences. Any intelligent person at all acquainted with the people there, knows such to be the fact.

The Fort Scott district is principally settled by people from Missouri, but we deny most positively that they are in favor of making Kansas a slave State; on the contrary they are as energetic friends of freedom as we have in the Territory. They differ with many others in regard to minor issues, but declare almost unanimously, that if free persons of color can be excluded from the Territory, they are excluded from the Territory, they are excluded from the Territory, they are excluded from the Territory.

We met in Pawnee the other day a miserable doughface from Indiana, who we believe was a candidate for every office in the Legislative Assembly, from Clerk in the Council to Door-keeper in the House—and who lost them all—who claimed that everybody in the Fort Scott district was pro-slavery; but we saw five free State Missourians from the same district the other day, who gave us positive assurances to the contrary.

The truth is, and it is needless to assert otherwise, that the tide of pro-slavery emigration towards Kansas has begun to ebb, and at this time the slave State emigration is larger from Kansas to Missouri than vice versa. Every well informed person in the Territory, who has been a close observer of men and things and movements in different sections, knows this to be the case. The Leavenworth Herald may struggle as hard as it will to inspire confidence among pro-slavery men, and thereby induce emigration to Kansas, but intelligent slaveholders are not going to run a risk of losing what they conceive to be property on such barefaced representations.

Those Flowers.
One morning, not many days ago, while standing at the wash-tub—don't sneer at the confession, 'tis an honest calling, but a very hard one—while "all in the suds," our ears caught exclamations of surprise and delight. So in an old borrowed sun-bonnet and our hats, we peeped around the corner of the house to see what was going on.

There stood the editor of the Herald of Freedom displaying, with an exultant air, a pair of morning-glories, of a richer purple than we have been wont to see; and other admiring eyes were feasting on their ovescent loveliness. Hearing our name repeated, we sprang forward, forgetting to blush at our plight, eager to accept the delicate offering. Dr. Wood, the original donor, sat upon his horse enjoying the pleasure he had brought, and overlooking it, he hoped, the washer-woman, in the admirer of his beautiful gift. We almost envied him the pleasure of riding out on horseback, in the cool morning, into the luxuriant home of the charming flowers; and we enjoyed, as we always do, the sight of a man who would think it worth his while to dismount and pluck a wayside bouquet.

We are not quite as enthusiastic as a friend of our earlier days, who used to say that he loved every person who loved flowers, though he knew nothing further of the character. Without quite endorsing that sentiment, we confess to a predisposition toward that feature of character wherever manifested; and have read many a homily in our own thoughts on the moral and social tendency of friendship with the flowers.

It is a thousand pities that children learn to cast aside these early loves—something unworthy their ripe years. And what do they get in exchange but cankerous care and the lust of gold?

But we did not take up the pen to moralize. Didn't we transfer that delicate convolvulus to a glass of water, and give it ample care, till it folded its purple robes for a quickly shroud—alas too soon? But it did go down to the grave alone; its prairie sisters of varied size and hue, a grave congregation, bore it silent company, in beautiful sympathy.

By the Assistant Editor.

A Word to Emigrants.

Experience has demonstrated that prairie should be broken on or before the 10th of August if we wish to have it produce well the next year. The reason is obvious; later breaking, ordinarily, does not rot, and therefore will not produce. Farmers would do well to drag or harrow all their late breaking, especially if the fall should be dry. It packs the ground, which rots much faster when the air is excluded.

This information is furnished us by a practical farmer.

A Great Country.
Kansas embraces within its limits an area of 114,708 square miles, a region more than three times as great as Ohio, and fourteen times as large as Massachusetts. It is susceptible of division into ten States with the same number of square miles to each now embraced within the limits of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, and susceptible of sustaining a population more than twice as dense. With this state of facts, it is proposed to annex six counties of Missouri to Kansas, with an aggregate population of about 70,000, among which are numbered some six thousand slaves. This would add a region one hundred miles in length from north to south, and averaging thirty miles in width, giving us additional territory considerably greater than the State of Delaware.

We hope our friends of the press will give this subject their immediate consideration. We have positive information that the project was favorably entertained by the Missouri Legislature last winter. The same body are to convene in November, and will no doubt condemn the fraud, on the solicitation of the Quaker Legislature of Kansas, now assuming to legislate for the people of this Territory.

A Suitable Candidate.
The editor of the Kansas Pioneer, during his late visit to St. Louis, was nominated through his own paper, by his associate editor, as a candidate for Congress.

As proof that he ought to be the nominee, the editor says, "We consider that we have as much claim upon the pro-slavery party as any man in the Territory." Every number of that paper establishes beyond a doubt his "claim" upon the pro-slavery party of Missouri for support. Speaking of Gov. REEDER's return to the Territory in his issue of the 27th ult., he says:

"We are surprised that he so obstinately hangs on, when the squatter sovereign would be much rather see him hang around his neck."

The editorials of the Pioneer have been flowing with low and bestial articles of that peculiar character for months, and if they do not fit the editor for Congress, in the estimation of hired ruffians, who came to Kansas to lead the liberties of the people, then what qualification would be required? If Mr. HAZARD is not the next pro-slavery candidate for Congress, we shall look for that functionary in Dary Atchison or Stringfellow.

Decidedly Rich.
We hear of a fellow near the Wakarusa, who claims to be elected to the Kansas Legislature. He went to Pawnee without a certificate of election, and after the last outrage on the part of Atchison & Co., was perpetrated, viz: "the Goose." He says he received an accepted order on the United States Treasury for \$55.00 and over, for his services and mileage as "legislator," and when he goes down to Missouri, he will get a "whole heap" more. He is pledged to locate the county-seat of this county at St. Nicholas, on McGee's claim; to have all the roads laid out in accordance with the old "Indian trails," and not to permit any of the Yankees to travel on them. He'll extinguish himself ere one half the ninety days expire.

We have not learned whether he can read or write.

Kansas—Its Future.

It is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven had done for this delicious land
What fruits of fragrance bloom on every tree
What lovely prospects to the hills beyond.

These lines were applied to Spain with her hills clad in orange and lemon groves, and her vineyards of clustering grapes. We feel they are equally applicable to the fair plains of Kansas, so soon as the industrious settlers shall surround their homes with orchards of such fruits as are adapted to the climate. If every settler, when he was leaving or passing sections well supplied with fruit, had only brought with him a dozen varieties of different kinds, he would soon have felt their benefit. We hope to see the future of this great country remarkable for its delicious varieties of fruit. That the possessors of the elements within her bosom, if properly developed, of future prosperity, none can doubt. Her soil is rich and fertile, and although timber is scarce, this disadvantage is, to a certain extent, counterbalanced by large tracts that are ready for the plow. We believe the country must rely on ditching and irrigation, as the soil is loose, the first can be performed to great advantage, and will have to be the reliance in the outset.

It will be difficult to open a farm in this country without considerable expense, but like the investment of costly machinery to work a rich gold mine, it will repay the outlay more than an hundred fold; Kansas is, and for a long time to come will be peculiarly a grazing country. The immense prairies covered with nutritious grasses will support cattle near two-thirds of the year, and by a judicious cutting of hay from the farmer can manage to keep his cattle in tolerable comfort through the winters, which are dry and very favorable to stock. In fact, we see no branch of business so likely to pay as cattle raising. That there is a great future in store for this embryo State, none can doubt.—Kansas Pioneer.

Our Friend, Rev. Mr. STEWART, of Wakarusa, will accept our thanks for a basket of vegetables, of very excellent growth. The turnips were large and handsome, and the squashes quite palatable.

Adjourned.
We understand that the temperance meeting, which was to have been held on Thursday, was adjourned, on account of the rain, to Monday night, at which time the people are desired to attend.

Vegetation continues to look very promising.

Correspondence.

The Emigrant Aid Company.

LAWRENCE, July 13, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in the paper called "Free State," of July 9th, another attack upon the Emigrant Aid Company. I have let the falsehoods of that paper pass unnoticed, supposing it was well understood that its name was a lie, and of course its subject matter but little better; but lest some persons at a distance may not understand its character, I propose to point out a few falsehoods in the article I have alluded to, and let the writer pass for what he is worth.

The editor quotes from some paper some remarks about the Emigrant Aid Company's operations, and says the authority is a letter from Mr. Pomroy to the N. Y. Tribune. This he knew was false from the reading of the quotation, if he had no other evidence of it. Mr. Pomroy never wrote a letter like that, although if he had, it is much nearer the exact truth than anything in the criticism of the Free (or Slave) State editor. This editor talks as follows:

"Oswatimie was founded by a gentleman, O. C. Brown, of Union, N. Y. The General, as agent of the Aid Company, may have visited the eight towns and sketched towns in his mind; but made no further improvement, except locating a mill at two of the places, Lawrence and Topeka, mills that have done no good whatever as yet."

Will the very truthful editor inform his readers where Mr. O. C. Brown gets his money to build his city with, and if he finds that a part or all of it comes from the agents of the Emigrant Aid Company, will he have the candor to own it up? Certainly not, unless he departs from his usual course. Of course, if aid has been furnished to any other place except Lawrence or Topeka, the above statement contains a falsehood; but then a falsehood, although it would look bad in Gen. Pomroy, is in perfect harmony with the Free State, and no one would think it all out of place. "Any man who came anything about his reputation for veracity, would be very sorry to state that these things were so, but it is not to be presumed that the editors of the Free State have any such care, for what they say? They say that the mills at Lawrence and Topeka 'have done no good whatever as yet.' What does the writer mean by 'doing no good'?" He means that the mills have done nothing towards dividing the Free State party or for the introduction of slavery into Kansas, he may be right; but if he means that they have furnished no lumber for the Territory, or for its improvement, there is about as much truth in the remark as usually comes from that paper when speaking of the Emigrant Aid Company. During the last five months the mill at Lawrence has saved 160,000 feet of lumber, and in all, since it started, about 1,000,000 feet, according to the mill books, and this has all been used for improvements in the Territory. This is something, and it is no "good whatever" if it has done "no good whatever" it must be an injury. No doubt the editors of the Free State regard it as an evil, for all that does not aid in making Kansas a slave State, is presumed to be considered by them to be positive evil. If now what can they mean by saying that the mills have "done no good whatever?" The mill at Topeka has not been in operation as long as the one at Lawrence, but I am informed it is doing a very good business. If these mills are doing "no good whatever," what can be said of other mills, for bad as they are, they have saved as much lumber as any mill in the Territory, so far as I can learn, and I am told that the mill at Lawrence has saved, since the other mills at this place started, as much lumber as both of them, and the saving was much better done. But these other mills are puffed and complimented by the Free State as greatly as possible, while that does great good, or as much as we, is regarded as a "perfect nuisance."

Again he says: "The mill here is a perfect nuisance. The hotel, which has been building ever since the Company had an existence, still lingers. It is now up one story, the work having stopped, and the contractor has taken his hands off, not being able to get his pay, and of course cannot go on with the work."

The above statement, that the work on the hotel has stopped, &c., is just about as true as the rest of the article, and contains no word of truth, as any one in Lawrence may know.

The mill and hotel are all they have attempted here, and they have done nothing at other points.

It is unnecessary to say to any one here in Lawrence, that every word of the above is utterly false, and the writer knew it to be false when he wrote it.

Once more: "This hotel being delayed this, has been no injury to the place, as all other things combined. Hundreds of persons have left our place for want of a comfortable hotel to stop at. Yet the Company will neither do anything itself, nor give up the work to individuals who would put it up immediately."

"We think that this powerful Company has scared the citizens of Lawrence into acquiescence, silence and submission long enough. If you have any regard for your own pecuniary interests, you will no longer submit to their tantalizing humbugging operations. Let us have a hotel ready for the reception of the immense emigration that will pour in here in the fall. It is suicidal for us to depend on the Aid Company doing anything for Lawrence, or for any other point in Kansas Territory."

Indeed! This is deplorable. With this Company injuring it so much, should have grown at all, and perfectly astonishing that it should be the first town in the Territory, in point of numbers and improvements. The editor complains that the citizens of Lawrence do not build hotels who would put up the hotel "immediately." Well, we have done so, and those individuals have been at work for several weeks as fast as they could obtain material to work with. The above will do very well for talk, but until very recently, if now, there has not been ready money enough, that could be spared, among all the people of Lawrence, including the editors of the Free State and all their friends, to erect a hotel of the character and dimensions of the one being erected in this place by the Emigrant Aid Company. There may be some friends of the Free State who can

now raise a little money on their city in respect that they obtained by fraud, and it is to be hoped they will at once commence a good hotel, or something else, for the improvement of the place, for surely the Emigrant Aid Company will not attempt to monopolize the business. We have never put any man under bonds not to build a hotel, or college, or any other place, and I am very sorry if we have deprived any individual who was anxious to put up those improvements "immediately" of that privilege. To any such we will now say, publicly, so there will be no mistake in future, if you wish to invest one thousand or one hundred thousand dollars in Lawrence the Emigrant Aid Company will no longer stand in your way. You can find other ways to work on as good as we have, and it will not be necessary to stop our work to enable you to go on. It is a great pity that you have been so long obliged to keep your money rusting in your pockets on our account, and all owing to a misunderstanding. Don't for mercy's sake, and for the sake of the Free State cause, wait any longer, but shut out the dimes and put the Emigrant Aid Company to the blush. Don't be "scared" any longer by their tantalizing and humbugging operations." Let us have a hotel at once and let the citizens drive this miserable curse of an Emigrant Aid Company out of the Territory; they have done nothing for Lawrence or for any other point in Kansas."

C. ROBINSON.

Letter from Mr. Hutchinson.

LAWRENCE, July 21, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: I believe the public should be informed of the proceedings by which ten of the legally elected members have been ousted from the Legislature of the Territory, and their places filled by men admitted without even the shadow of right, or fiction of law; and believing it to be my duty to give publicity to those facts coming within my observations, and the duty of every one whose rights have been openly infringed by such high-handed villainy, clothed under the pretense of law and formality, I do not hesitate to ask publication of this letter through your paper.

Before speaking of the proceedings at Lawrence at the convening of the Legislature, I will state my reasons for taking the course I did. Prior to the convening of the Legislature, I was requested by some of my constituents to repudiate and resign. I did not feel that to be my duty, and I am, I believe, legally elected, to accept an office of trust, responsibility, and labor, and received the official certificate of my election; to go forward in the performance of those duties devolving upon me as an elected member. It was urged by some that taking my seat would be a recognition of the Legislature, or for its improvement, there is about as much truth in the remark as usually comes from that paper when speaking of the Emigrant Aid Company. During the last five months the mill at Lawrence has saved 160,000 feet of lumber, and in all, since it started, about 1,000,000 feet, according to the mill books, and this has all been used for improvements in the Territory. This is something, and it is no "good whatever" if it has done "no good whatever" it must be an injury. No doubt the editors of the Free State regard it as an evil, for all that does not aid in making Kansas a slave State, is presumed to be considered by them to be positive evil. If now what can they mean by saying that the mills have "done no good whatever?" The mill at Topeka has not been in operation as long as the one at Lawrence, but I am informed it is doing a very good business. If these mills are doing "no good whatever," what can be said of other mills, for bad as they are, they have saved as much lumber as any mill in the Territory, so far as I can learn, and I am told that the mill at Lawrence has saved, since the other mills at this place started, as much lumber as both of them, and the saving was much better done. But these other mills are puffed and complimented by the Free State as greatly as possible, while that does great good, or as much as we, is regarded as a "perfect nuisance."

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of action; but feeling as I do that I have been wronged, first at the ballot box, and again by being forced from the House without the privilege of proving my right therein—feeling that outrage, injustice and wrongs the most oppressive have been perpetrated upon the people of this Territory, and all within the supervision of a republican government, I cannot believe it to be my duty, or the duty of any free man, to submit to laws thus forced upon us. I never will repudiate a law constitutionally and legally enacted, but I am just as strongly opposed to submitting to laws forced upon me by a foreign power, contrary to the voice of those whose right it is to rule. Let the sovereign people of the Territory consider wisely and carefully what should be done in this troublesome state of affairs. The facts above are more especially in reference to the ousted free State members from this representative district; yet nearly the same facts exist in reference to all the ousted free State members.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Valuable Statistics.

EDITOR HERALD OF FREEDOM: I see that some of your pro-slavery papers are holding out the idea that the slave States are more prosperous than the free States. Let us compare. From the Compendium of the Census for 1853, I call the following statistics:

State.	Population in 1850.	Value of real estate in 1850.	Value of personal property in 1850.
New York	2,213,397	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Virginia	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Kentucky	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Mississippi	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Alabama	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Georgia	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Florida	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
South Carolina	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
North Carolina	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Arkansas	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Missouri	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Illinois	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Indiana	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Ohio	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Pennsylvania	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Delaware	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
Maryland	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000
District of Columbia	1,191,426	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,200,000,000

Now, will the slavery propagandist contend that New York has superior natural advantages to Virginia, or Ohio to Kentucky? The climate of Virginia is certainly preferable to New York, so is that of Kentucky to Ohio. And it has always been acknowledged that the soil of Virginia is more fertile than that of New York; and while N. Y. is almost entirely an inland State, a large part of Virginia has a natural highway to all parts of the world.

The soil of Kentucky is as good, and her natural facilities for a market better than Ohio. Several years ago there were places in Ohio where land would bring one hundred dollars per acre, while immediately opposite in Kentucky land equally as fertile could be purchased for ten dollars per acre; and I suppose the same state of things exists at the present time.

I see you hold on to the hope that President Pierce will protect you from the Algerines of Missouri; but they will do no such thing; he is seeking a nomination for a second election. Poor, misguided man! He entered upon the duties of his office under the title of Young Hickory; but he has shown none of the independence of the old hero. Could the ghost of George Washington come back, he would kick the present incumbent from the presidential chair, and swear by the "Great Eternal" that the settlers of Kansas should have the protection guaranteed them by the constitution and the law of nations. You must protect yourselves as well as you can till Congress does something to relieve you. The Missouri Compromise will be restored at the next session, or the wheels of government will stop. Every free State, with the exception of California, has declared against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and could the question be put to-day, without the influence of government patronage, nine-tenths of the voters in the free States would vote to restore it. The South called opposition to that repeal, fanaticism; but it was fanaticism, the conduct of the Missourians has made the North perfectly mad.

The next session of Congress will be a strong one. William H. Seward, the man of higher law morality, will be the next President of the United States, as sure as he lives, and all the powers of slavery, with the aid of their dogged allies, cannot prevent it. Northern dough is baking pretty fast—the Missourians heating the oven.

You have not had so large an addition from this State as was supposed in the spring; the cholera stopped some; but our people who have gone West generally wish to make Kansas, and come back fitting up a New England home; and as they could not obtain a title to land in Kansas, they have gone to Wisconsin and Iowa. But the tide will turn to Kansas as soon as the lands are surveyed.

We sympathize with you in your troubles; but we have no fears of Kansas ever being admitted as a slave State. The slaveholders of Missouri will keep up a healthy state of feeling at the North. What a reputation that State has gained for itself. People from this section would sooner think of emigrating to South Carolina than to Missouri.

JOHN B. WOOD.

Somerworth, N. H., July 4, 1855.

Temperance at Brownville.

At a general meeting of the people of Brownville, K. T., on the subject of temperance, on the 4th inst., the following sentiments were freely, earnestly, and with but one dissenting voice, expressed: We, the citizens of Brownville, K. T., in consideration of the great, numerous and destructive evils resulting from the selling and drinking of intoxicating liquors, feel called upon to declare the following sentiments. Resolved—1st. That we will not use intoxicating drinks (as a beverage) ourselves, nor furnish them for others to drink as such. 2d. That we will use all proper means, and all due efforts to suppress the common use of spirits, and to promote entire abstinence. 3d. That we entirely disapprove the sale of spirits as a common drink, and will do